E WAR OUESTION IN EUROPE.

cular-Spirit of the English

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

is, the meantime, while the curtain still veils the mignty re, their Majesties have been giving a grand facey at the Tuilories, marked by more than usual magnige. His Majesty were the aniform of a superior oil of the time of Louis XV., and the Empress a court of the time of Louis XV., and the Empress a court of the same period—red, black and geld, sparking diamonds and precous stones. The Princess Male appeared as Queen of Syria, and the Prin-Cloinide as Mary Suart. Count of Nienwer's represented a Crusader in chain armor, and M. deerte a Tartar. About tweive o'ciocia car, drawn by its, made its appearance, hearing the Countess de cwish; the Marquise de Cadora, the Countess de with, the Marquise de Labidown, all mest charmy arrayed, and representing the treasures of the foral dom. The car was laterally filled with flowers, and causing before their Majesties they presented to the ress a magnificant bouquet, as well as to the price, who sat near her. Then, pursuing their way augh the crowd, they distributed, right and left, roses, autors, dahlies and ofter similar favo s. After this scene a second was caucted, the executants being the Tascher, accompanied by a party of grape errers with gified baskets full of bunches of the fruit. I second cortege gave place to a band of male and fe of gipsies, who executed a pictoresque and animated fille in front of their Majesties. The Emperor and Empress walked about separately among the guests he office the occasion into a banquetting room. At the ber end af the stage was contrived a cascade of water, ch, falling from rooks and vorduce, imparted a relarge condess to the air. About 800 lavtations had o respect morning trapes whisperings are dying about regarding the Prin-Counties. She is said to be of a cascading the Prin-Counties. the meantime, while the curtain still veils the mignty re, their Majesties have been giving a grand facey at the Teileries, marked by more than usual magni-ee. His Majesty were the uniform of a superior off

wanted, and hot only the two armines that are concentrated on the two banks of the river which divides the Astrian from the Sardman soil will be vomiting forth the missiles of death and destruction, but who knows what other armies besides? It is in fact, more than probable that beforemy next etter reaches you the great drama of 1859 will have been opened.

There is certainly nothing to show that the resignation of Prince Napoleon as Minister of A giers has either changed the warlike situation or the condidential habits which have for some time past been observed between the two imperial coustns. It is now pretty well understood that the resignation of the Prince was simply a sopto Certerus—comething long to the peace party to keep it quiet, and in reality means nothing. It was hoped that a great effect would be produced by it in Engrand, coupled with the apparent confidence reposed in Lord Cowbry; but the veil was too transparent. Prince Nanoleon's icritable temperament lays him open to very varied craticism, but its unquestionable that he possesses takens, and the profound secresy with which for more than a year past he has goarded the project of the Sardinan marriage proves him not to be utterly devoid of discretion. Had a syllable of this marriage transpired to Engrand, the onmeasured language of the press in that country would have imposed serious obstacles in its way, and many thiax that somehow or other Lord Cowley ought to have sooner divined it; but his lordship is accredited to a government which has a knack of Keeping things more than usually each. The marriage is, however, a great fact, and its consequences will not be lightly influenced by Prince Napoleon's temporary withdrawai from affairs, or his escapulee with count Walewski. The Prince is said to be thresting with martial ardor to wipe out the blot that has been cast on his heroic name—to believe in his secret heart that the destinies of France are fated to be uttimately left in his hands. What has caused the extraordinary confidence with from t

manouvre, Bloots ahead and retains in advantage to me end.

A curious tournament is going on at the Cafe de la fle gence, where upwards of one hundred of Mr. Morphy's admirers have subscribed to give him a dinner. As a preliminary, however, they have agreed to play together in five categories until only one shoold remain victor to each division, when the five will play with the great American champion, at odds graduated according to the respective strength of each category. The first series of games has been played aiready, and the others are being proceeded with regularly.

OUR BRUSSELS CORRESPONDENCE.

BRUSSELS, March 10, 1859. Signs of Peace-Prussia and Austria-The Dangerous At titude of Austria-American Interests in the Channel-A Neutral Commercial Depot and Navy Station—The Grain Crop in the North of Europe—A New Coal Mine in West phalia—The Cotton Interest on the Continent—New Mills— Demand for India Cotton Falling Off, de., de.

One of the best signs of peace is the returning cond. There are, of course, a few people who continue

is a sort of manifesto addressed to Germany, showing how unjust and thoughtless are those suspicious that have arisen amongst some of the German States against France that instead of Germany having anything to fear from France, France, on the contrary, sympathises with her. Then it makes a very happy comparison between the line of conduct adopted by Austria and that adopted by Prus nis, the latter of which is far more advantageous to the of the note by this time, so that it is not necessary for me

to enlarge upon its declarations.

It is believed that the fear of war will affect the popula It is believed that the fear of war will affect the popula-tion of Germany sufficiently to induce an increased emi-gration to America. The fact of a meeting of a Congress of European Powers at Paris is considered a settlemon-of the war question by those who think that the only object of Napoleon was to cover up the Principalities, and force, through negotiations, a reconsideration of the treaties of 1815. The union of the Principalities may be regarded through negotiations, a reconsideration of the treaties of 1815. The union of the Principalities may be regarded as certain, and no doubt those parts of the treaties of 1816 hostile to France will be modified. This accomplished, the isolation of Austria is completed. America will then be taken in hand, and, in confirmation, allow me to call your attention to the almost declaration of war by spain against Mexico. It is quite certain that the war spirit at Madrid has French sympathy. But Napoleon may be playing a deeper game, and one which conteem plates eventualities in American politics yet undeveloped. You will soon have interesting developments is reference to the designs of France in the Gulf of Mexico. There are combinations weaving here of which you have no suspicion on your side of the Adantic.

In order that you may not be misled as to the sentiments of Germany on the war question, I make a few extracts from journals which probably do not fait under your notice. In a correspondence of the Duchy of Meinia gen, I find the following extract from a speech of one of the deputies, Mr. Romural de Salzengon:—

We know that France is preparing a war in which Germany will probably be implicated, for that old feeling of wishing to reconquer the left borders of the Khlae manifess their large to reconquer the left borders of the Khlae manifess their large their money and keep our norses. It will be a proof of our canfoism. We represent here, it is true, but 190,000 dermans, but our patriotism ought to be equal to that of the pour altons of the great states of the Sonfearation. Let the enemy know that he will find no sympathy amongst as: May alt tips German Princes, all the Chambers take for edvice, Unity in German Princes, all the Chambers take for edvice, Unity in German Princes.

Mr. De Harbon, the State Minister, answered:-His Highness the Duke, our very gracious lord and master, will not let himself be excelled in patrious or by any German Prince The Gazette d'Elberfeld, of the 14th of March, publishes

The Gazette d'Elberfeld, of the 14th of March, publishes the followig:—

The cold manner in which Austria has received the propositions of modulation of England and of Frusels has caused very unfortunate impression to Germany; and the cathosiasms which showed heat at first in favor of Austria has already to a great measure shated.

One begins to see that the obstinacy of Austria to refuse any concession, however legitimate, is producing its effects on Germany. The formidable preparations for war that she is making, and which are quite unnecessary for a Power while to remain out be defensive, have all the effect of a provocation. Under these circumsumness it is not very probable that the Diet will consent to put on a footing of war the troop of use of modulation of the confideration, for such a measure wond establish a sor of solidarily between Germany and the Austrian policy in itsily, and would be directly contrary to what the combined of forts of Sugland and Frussia are aiming at.

The Gazette de Leipzig, which is thoroughly German,

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRRIN, Ma 16, 1859.

Prussia and Austria—Parliamentary Questions, de.

The explanations given to the Legislature by the Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting the attitude of Prussia

and quick solution. The public opinion, exatted by degrees by the provoking language of the Austrian papers, and sympathizing from the beginning with the just and noble cause that redemont defends, which now for a war, convinced, as it is, that it will be localized in Italy, and that it will be of short duration. The principal desire is that it should arrive as soon as possible, so that affairs hay be settled, which will be the case as soon as it is known definitively what airmy he relies on.

In presence of the actual situation, and at the moment when the resolutions of the French government are about to be known, it would be wiser to wait, that facts should speak for the meeters, instead of confiding in common by potheses or dangerous commentaries. Yet, notwith standing, there are abroad certain reports, one of which, the mean believed in even by the political world, is that there will be a partial change of ministry, which is that there will be a partial change of ministry, which will be announced by the Mondeur in four or five days. That a change in the present ministry should be the opinion of many, if France would adopt a policy more energetics, I do not deny, but I am fully authorized in saying that it is not at a moment when the opinions is at work and is called on to emoloy all its resources and tact that the Emperor would think of separating himself from his ministry, which is the most prominent personnication of what is most desired at the present moment; it is only when every combination is exhausted, when all negotiations have failed; and that it would be requisite to show more energy that this might take place. For the moment, in presence of the immeasures of precaution which France's order in a rail roads of Lyons and the north for the transport of the cabinet of Vienna have taken, the French government, who would not like to be taken by surprise, make every preparation for the apick. It is more the same purpose, but all this is only as measures of precaution which France's obliged to take, in co

CIRCULAR OF MAZZINI ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

M. Mayzini has published a circular on the Italian question. We translate from it the following extracts:

If the Italian war commences under the leadership or patronage, or even with the concurrence, of the present ruler of France, the Italian patriots will, authough resuctantly, abstain from taking part in it.

As to the Pledmontese monarchy, the actual question is not for them a question of republic or manarchy, but a question of national unity and savareignty. Obsequently, while reserving their right of voting and of peaceful propagands, the patriots would be now, as ever, result to lay aside the immediate triumch of their posteon opimons for the welfare and the opimon of the majerity. They would therefore follow the Pledmontese measure to a war undertaken by him alons, and would do all in their power to bring that war to a happy issue, provided it had explicitly Italian retional unity for object. But it would be, first of all, indispensable that the King of Pledmontese should give serious and explicit guarantees concerning his intentions; that he should not protend, even during the war, to assume a kind of dictatorship, and that he smuld admit the Italian people to decide, after their theration, the kind of government by which they will be ruied.

Naw York, March 21, 1859. In your publication of the 16th you cail attention to "an

thirteen generals executed on the 6th of October, 1842, at the fortrees of Arad, by the Austrian butcher, Hsynan, numbered ten Catholics, two Protestants, and one of the Greek church. Their pames were as follows:—Kies, Auben, Nagy, Sandor, Torok, Latiner, Vecsey, Potenberg, Sanwel del Lazar, all Catholics; Lemingen and Dessewify, Protestants, and Bamjanieh of the Greek church. Count Livis Bastly-anyl, the Fremer Minister, condrined by the Emperor, was also a Catholic. He was executed to the same day at Peath as a hereditary token of graticule for the devotion of his filustrious grandfather, who, as already mentioned, was the first to sustain Maria Theress, and thereby the House of Hapsburg, in its bour of utmost need.

The present sentiments of the Catholics in Hungary can be clearly perceived by the demonstration, ost-usibly religious but really pontical, made about a year aco by Stitovsky, the aged Catholic Primate feeling himself, after the Austrian concordat with the Pope, independent of the Emperor, invided the whole Catholic and non Catholic pipulation to entire which the whole Catholic and non Catholic pipulation to entire which the whole Catholic and non Catholic pipulation in the procession was heasted by a Protestant (J. Torok), who carried the national flag of Hungary. After a solemn prayer, performed with all possible religious pomp in the procession was heasted by a Protestant (J. Torok), who carried the national flag of Hungary. There is also protested by the diginiaries and clory of the chorch. The Emperor, the Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary, and so long as he lives he will be Primate of Hungary. Such such a special to the catroni THE WAR COMPLICATIONS OF EUROPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. I read in your interesting paper of February 27, on the complications of Europe, your observation that the British Premier says the treaty of the Congress of Vienna stands in the way of the war.

That, however, has been trampled on by two French

revolutions, with the sanction of the English government who have recognized both Louis Pullippe and Louis Vap-coo, and this long since mere waster parchiment. Allers me, sir, to add a great historical fact, not less treach by you as worthless. At the conclusion of the prace is 1815, all the extensive possessions of the Netherlands of the continent of Asia, the valuable Cape of Good Hope to Holland in favor of England, by treaty of the Vienna Con

in spitte, therefore, of the obstancy which the war party display in a bad cause, we believe that a content will be avoided, and that the posific asystations of European communities will not, on this occasion, be doomed to disapposational characteristics will not, on this occasion, be doomed to disapposational characteristics of Europea communities.

Such declarations (aliading to the article in the Monineur.) Indien in consection with the consistent manner in which the Emperor Nassecon has acted since he first mounted the throne, consume us that the peers of Europe will not be disbuted, and hot in spice of the effect that have been made to create endar asyment and in cryptoler houtility, the Ration question will be telled in a manner knowable to all parties and without an appeal to arms.

From the London relegraph, (radical organ.) Much 18.]

That Louis Napoleon would like to attack Austria, we cannot for a miment doubt; but with the result of Prussia university, the smaller German Sates enthusiase on their haired of him, and the vest spectre of England froming upon him across the Channel, he is scarcely able to dendo on the course he ought to pursue. Tours have long occurrings in circulation of still more smaler import. It is said there is disaffection in the French army, which might break forth with terrible effect on the way to list. But the main difficulty, after all, nee conceined in the beth of the State coffers. Would the resources of France long hold out in a European war, which louis Napoleon only contemplates for the purpose of securing his own the purpose of securing his cwin will appear to the purpose of securing his cwin their private revenue—we so pectally concerning on a tottering throne, I find hemiselves for the State would recedily shriver into insignificance. Intring such a cross the republican party would discern an opportunity for playing its own game.

[From the London Chronicle, March 18.]

The Privace Napoleon no longer bonds a portfolio, even as Minister of Algeria and the Source of Se

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

[From the Courrier do Paris, March 18.]

The attitude of the Emperor Francis Joseph Seems to platify confirm what has been stated in a letter from Vienna, "that the Austrian government will not make any concessions." A resolution must some be decided upon, for the uncertainty in which we have lived for the last two months, tossed netween war act pasca, between far and hope, is the worst of all situations. The cabinat of the Talleries undoubreally knows the result of Lord Cox-ley's mession, and we will soon learn the great resolution which must follow the return of the English diplomatist.

[From the Gozette de France, March 17.]

matist [From the Gezette de France, March 17]
We do not believe in war. The articles of the Moniteur-do away with all apprehension on that subject, Piedmont is only goarsanterd against an aggression from Austria, and that which France requires is to resolve the Isalian question in concert with our sities. If Victor Enumanded is not where than his father, he will, like him, suffer the consequences of his ambition.

Consequences of his amoution.

[From the Paris Patrie, March 17.]

Now the policy of the French government appears in its true light. Three months ago such connect adoption at the control of the contro